



PUBLISHED DAILY AND THE WEEKLY BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1859.

Previous to the discharge of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, for Baltimore city, at the present term of the Court, that body made a general presentation, "against the evils of drunkenness, rowdiness, lotteries, and deadly weapons"—and, also, against the inefficiency and expensiveness of the Criminal Court itself. We see that *lager* beer comes in, particularly, for the comments of the Grand Jury, as it is said, "its introduction as a new element of inebriation, has been followed by a marked increase of drinking houses, and by additions in the same degree, to the temptations and facilities of indulgence in stimulating drinks; and simultaneously with the appearance and spread of the new element referred to, there has been painfully visible an increased desecration of the Christian Sabbath."

Several of the Democratic journals in Virginia favorable to the nomination of Mr. Hunter as next President, or, rather, opposed to the present position of Gov. Wise, such as the *Fredericksburg Recorder*, the *Lynchburg Republican*, and the *Clarke Journal*, are getting restive under the comments of the Richmond Enquirer, and the course of that paper. They will not give up their preference or adopt Gov. Wise's platform. At present, it looks as if there is to be a Hard and Soft division of the Democratic party in Virginia, as in New York.

Mr. Sumner, brother of the Senator from Massachusetts of the same name, delivered an Oration on the 4th of July, in Boston, in which he introduced politics, discussed Kansas, sneered at the Supreme Court, and made a fool of himself generally. Cannot the university of our national independence be sufficed to pass by, without turning it into an occasion for stirring up strife?

"Hon. William L. Yancy, of Alabama, has written a letter, in which he attributes the origin of slavery agitation in this country to Mr. Jefferson." There it is again! The "Republicans" having taken up Mr. Jefferson as their political leader, the ultra Democrats are abandoning his memory to the keeping of the "anti-slavery" men.

On Saturday week, the city of Cleveland, Ohio, was visited with a terrible storm, by which trees were torn to pieces, chimneys blown down, and roofs ripped off. One child was killed and six injured. Two disasters on the lake, at no great distance from the city, are reported, with the loss of eleven lives.

Several of the farmers in the adjacent counties have sent us samples of the new wheat. The grain is invariably large and of excellent quality. This will undoubtedly be a year remarkable every where for the abundance of agricultural products.

On the morning of the 1st inst., some villain placed a keg of powder beneath the Court House at Port Gibson, Miss., and igniting it, blew one-half the building to atoms, and then robbed the sheriff's office of \$10,000. Damage to the building \$12,000.

Great preparations are in progress at Troy, New York, for the reception of delegates to the Convention of the Confederate Young Men's Christian Association of North America, to assemble at that place, on the 12th.

Plumer, recently saved from the gallows, in Boston, by a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, has issued "A Card" returning thanks to his friends, and to the President, for their kindness!

Several accidents, causing death and destruction of property, were occasioned, in different parts of the country, the last Fourth of July, by the explosion of fire rockets and other fire works.

It is understood that the negotiations in progress in Europe for securing the neutrality of the German mail steamships engaged in the American trade, apply to the Hamburg equally with the Bremen line.

Robert Todd has been appointed postmaster at Todd's, Spotsylvania County, Va.; Robert J. Simpson postmaster at Dye's Mill, Fairfax County, Va.; vice James F. Buckley.

The *Clarke Journal* says:—"The Wheat crop has never been better in this county. From 20 to 40 bushels per acre, much of it will yield; weighing from 60 to 66 lbs. to the bushel."

John S. Gallaher, esq., has been appointed Collector of the Washington National Monument Society, for the District of Columbia.

On Sunday week, and again last Wednesday, portions of Stafford County, Va., were visited by hail storms, injuring the growing crops of corn and tobacco.

Rev. A. Kingman Nott, pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York, was accidentally drowned last week, whilst bathing in the Raritan river.

A man, taken from a vessel arrived from Port au Prince, died at a house in Brooklyn, last week; supposed to be a case of yellow fever.

The London Times is out against Prussia's proposed mediation in the quarrel between France and Austria.

A movement is making in Baltimore to establish an Asylum for Inebriates.

"Roaming ears" sell in Fredericksburg at 25 cents per dozen.

John Van Buren has gone to Europe.

The Commissioners recently appointed to inquire into the adoption of decimal coinage in England, have decided not to recommend any change in the existing system. They believe, however, that "the advantages in calculation and account keeping, anticipated from a decimal coinage, may, to a great extent, be obtained without any disturbance to the present coinage, by a more extensive adoption of the practice now in use at the National Debt Office and in the principal Insurance offices, viz. of reducing money to decimals, performing the required calculations in decimals, and then restoring the result to the present notation."

A National Convention of Delegates from Iron Moulders' Unions in the States of Missouri, Ohio, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, assembled on Tuesday last, in Philadelphia. There were about 60 delegates in attendance. The Convention adopted a constitution and by-laws, and passed resolutions, sympathizing with the iron moulders of Allegheny, N. Y., now on a strike. It was the first National Convention ever held of this branch of mechanics.

A gentleman named Gwynn, from Marlboro', Md., was robbed in a public house at Frederick, Md., on Wednesday. The book, however, was subsequently found in the back yard of the house, with only \$25 of the money in it. The Citizen says the book was abstracted from the pocket of Mr. G.'s coat, which was temporarily hung on a chair, while he was playing a game of billiards.

Metternich's last advice to the Emperor of Austria was, it is stated, clear and precise, and greatly to the purpose. "Defeat is not destruction—a city, a fortress may be rebuilt—an empire never. Listen to no advice—hearken to no propositions of peace—and, above all, enter into no treaty without either with the Bonapartes or the House of Savoy." We do not vouch for it, that this advice, if ever given, will be followed.

An enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth of July, took place on the Tippecanoe battle ground. There were about 1000 soldiers from Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c., in the campment, and from 8000 to 10,000 civilians. Among those who participated in the exercises were a number of the heroes of Tippecanoe—all old men, but still possessing the metal of the youth they were.

A machine for the manufacture of ice is now in operation in London, which turns out three tons of that commodity daily. It is the invention of a Mr. Harrison, of Australia. The refrigeration, as we learn from a recent number of an English journal, is produced by the evaporation of ether in a vacuum.

The Baltimore American says, that Mr. F. X. Ward, a young gentleman of that city, who has just graduated with considerable distinction at the Georgetown College, has, by the death of an uncle in Ireland, come in possession of a small fortune, which will exceed the handsome sum of \$50,000.

William J. McDonald, esq., of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Principal Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, vice L. H. Machen, resigned.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

St. Louis, July 7.—One hundred and thirty-six troops from Carlisle barracks arrived here to-day, en route for Santa Fe.

Augusta, Ga., July 7.—The weather at the South is unseasonably cold.

Washington, July 8.—Among other measures contemplated in our intercourse with Mexico, is a limited reciprocity treaty. This, however, will not be proposed during the pending negotiations on other subjects.

Naval Constructor H. C. has been transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., and Henry Hoyer takes the place vacated by him at Philadelphia. Hoyer has been transferred from Boston.

Norfolk, July 8.—The steamer Express, of Reybold line, hence for Savannah river, ran aground last night, three miles below this city. She discharged a part of her cargo, and got off this morning.

Montreal, July 7.—The cricket match between the Montreal and New York clubs, terminated to-day in favor of the former, with seven wickets for down.

Ovid, N. Y., July 7.—The cornerstone of the State Agricultural College was laid to-day. The building will be ready next Spring.

Earthquake in Asiatic Turkey.—We have received, too late for publication, this week, a letter from our European correspondent respecting the occurrence of a most destructive earthquake there on the morning of the 21st inst. The catastrophe, which principally consisted of one terrible shock, lasting some fifteen seconds, had occasioned immense loss of lives and property, more than 1,500 human beings—it was roughly calculated—and nearly all the large buildings of the town having fallen a prey to the calamity. Slight shocks continued to occur up till the evening of the 3d, but the principal damage had been occasioned by the only terrible convulsion of the previous morning.—*London Courier*, June 12.

Pike's Peak Mines.—St. Louis, July 7.—Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th ult., informs a St. Louis paper that there are only eight of the ten claims yet discovered that pay like those on the Gregory Lead; all the rest are deserted. The reports of the richness of the other claims are absolutely false. Miners were leaving in large numbers, and some returning with empty pockets.

The President of the National Hungarian Committee in Italy, consisting of himself, General Klappa, and Count Ladislas Teleki, to inform the sympathizers and friends of the Hungarian cause and my fellow-countrymen in America, that a Hungarian legion, under the auspices of the Sardinian Government, is organizing, and is already partly formed at Genoa, under Hungarian command, offered by Hungarians, bearing Hungarian uniforms.

"I am directed to advise my fellow-countrymen desirous of joining their compatriots at Genoa, that they may look with confidence to their proximate departure, the time for which will be indicated when final arrangements shall have been completed. They are further requested to forward me their names, avocations, and other particulars, for transmission to the National Committee; also their respective addresses, for my own guidance."

Donations of money and arms are solicited, and will be shipped to Genoa for the Hungarian service.

Dr. R. O. Davidson announces that through the aid of gentlemen skilled in music, he has obtained the strains of the American wood-thrush, and written them down in the common language of music.—*Already he has given, in Washington, on harp, flute, and piano, accompanied by the human voice, a rendering of these melodies of nature.*

Dr. J. R. Stevens proposes to issue a "Salvander" for the Tenth Legion, at Harpersburg, in which he "will wage through fire and brimstone, if necessary, in defence of right and true faith." This will be severe of right, but it will wake up the people of the "Tenth Legion," to the novelty of the feat!

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The Late Great Battle, &c.

A dispatch, dated the 25th ult., from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress Eugénie, says:—"The enemy withdrew last night. I slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria."

"Gen. Neil has been appointed a marshal of France."

"The Austrians crossed the Mincio, for the purpose of attacking us with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their positions, and withdraw to the left bank of the river, after blowing up the bridges of Guito."

"We took 30 pieces of cannon, and 7,000 prisoners."

Private dispatches say the Austrians had 35,000 men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 16 flags, and 75 cannon.

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. Private telegrams intimated that the French army had suffered so severely as to be unable to resume the offensive. Vague rumors put the loss of the French at 12,000 killed and wounded. The battle was fought at Salferino.

The Austrians were preparing for another battle, under Gen. Hess.

Gen. Noll's corps covered themselves with glory. The Sardinians fought with great fury against superior numbers.

Napoleon had issued a stirring address to the army after the battle of Salferino. The Austrians acknowledge they were obliged to retreat, after suffering extraordinary heavy losses.

The Emperor of Austria is to return to Vienna, on important business, and Gen. Hess becomes commander-in-chief.

The Times says that another battle was expected as inevitable before siege operations would commence. Large reinforcements were constantly leaving France.

An attack on Venice was expected on the 28th. One hundred and seventy-five thousand of the Austrian reserves were on their way to Italy, called the flower of the Austrian army, every man having served upwards of eight years.

Five French generals were wounded at the battle of Salferino.

It was rumored that an English fleet of 25 sail was cruising off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that preparations were making to raise within two months an army of 450,000 men, and that great naval preparations are going on at Cherbourg.

The Popular Commotion in Italy.

Louis Napoleon, in commencing a war avowedly for the independence of Italy, has stirred up popular feeling throughout that country, which is difficult of repression. Every Italian State feels as if its liberties should be enlarged and the people relieved of armed restraint. Hence the revolutionary spirit is up, and not only the States under Austrian sway are in insurrection, but those under the Papal Government are equally excited and turbulent.

The patriotic citizens of Perugia have made a popular demonstration, and the consequences have been that the Swiss troops have shot them down.

This act, will tend to excite the popular spirit to greater opposition, and greatly embarrass the councils of the Allies. They are in the field for Italian independence, and it will scarcely be consistent with their professions to have a portion of the Italian people to be remorselessly shot down in the streets for showing their sympathy for the Italian nationality.

At Rome, it is as much as the French troops can do to prevent a popular rising. The French Emperor evidently does not wish this revolutionary flame to spread too far, and to regulate it. It will be rather a dangerous experiment to do so by force, if the flame should once get headway.

The French Emperor has given a guarantee of integrity to the Papal Government, and declared that it is not his purpose to interfere with them. But what the people of lower Italy consent to be left out of the arrangements for the organization of a national government? The people of Naples and Tuscany are as badly governed as any State of Italy under a rule of force. Will they rest quiet while they see all northern Italy enjoying a government of their own choice, or joined in a league of independent States, with Italian nationality as its basis? The guarantee which is given is inconsistent with the hopes inspired by the war, and unless these hopes are realized, there will still be cause for revolutions and disorders.—*Phil. Ledger*.

Affairs in the Papal States.

The Sardinian official bulletin of the affair at Perugia, between the people and the Papal troops, states that the Swiss troops attacked the town on the 20th, and met with great resistance, but after three hours' fighting they forced an entrance into the town, and the combat was now raging in the streets, and the Swiss troops trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. On the next day, the outrages were recommenced, and the people were again fired upon. The town was placed in a state of siege.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the bloody conflict at Perugia, between the Pope's Swiss Guards and the people, is considered in government circles as a deplorable event, and tends to increase the difficulty of preserving the temporal dominion of the Pope. The Romans claim the right of the Emperor Napoleon's Milan proclamation, that the French army shall not interfere with the manifestation of their legitimate wishes, and unless the Swiss shall be supported by the French troops nothing is more likely than that they will be driven out of Perugia by an overwhelming national force. There is great excitement in Rome.

Appeal for the Cause of Hungary.

Mr. Asbath published a card in the New York papers, in which he says:—"I have been instructed by Louis Kossuth, President of the National Hungarian Committee in Italy, consisting of himself, General Klappa, and Count Ladislas Teleki, to inform the sympathizers and friends of the Hungarian cause and my fellow-countrymen in America, that a Hungarian legion, under the auspices of the Sardinian Government, is organizing, and is already partly formed at Genoa, under Hungarian command, offered by Hungarians, bearing Hungarian uniforms."

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Our Rights as Neutrals.

It is stated that the letter of Gen. Cass, to our Ministers abroad, was sent to Europe by Wednesday's steamer. The letter has not been made public, but a Washington letter-writer says:

"The present manifesto lays down broad principles which will govern us in the maintenance of our rights as neutrals, and there is every reason to believe that the positions now assumed will be adopted by all the great nations of Europe. The principal points are, of course, with reference to a limitation of articles which shall be deemed contraband of war. The United States holds that nothing should be embraced in this list but the direct and immediate munitions of warfare, such as powder, muskets, cannon, lead, and shot, &c. Coal, which is the very foundation of manufacturing and commercial transactions, is not to be considered States not to be contraband of war, and any attempt to construe it otherwise will be considered an encroachment upon our commerce. So, also, are breadstuffs not contraband of war. The broad doctrine is also reiterated that a free flag covers the cargo, and it is declared that we will never yield on the privateering question."

The promulgation of this dispatch will, doubtless, be followed by large orders for coal in this country, and generally will have the effect of promoting the interests of American shipping.

Austria maintains that coal is contraband of war, while France and Russia hold a contrary doctrine.

Dividends.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, have declared a dividend, out of the profits of the Institution, for the last six months, of four per cent; deducting therefrom a quarter per cent, bonus to the State, leaves 3 1/4 per cent, net, payable to the Stockholders.

The Bank of Virginia has also declared a dividend of four per cent, for the same time, subject to the deduction of one quarter per cent, bonus to the State, which leaves 3 1/4 per cent, or \$2 1/2 per share, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

The Exchange Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 1/2 per cent, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent, bonus, payable on the 15th inst.

The Bank of the Commonwealth in Richmond has declared a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent, (1 1/2 per cent, of which will be paid to the State, and 4 per cent, to the stockholders) payable on and after the 31st inst.—*Phil. Herald*.

A Rothschild Defalcation.

Another clerk in Rothschild's house, in Paris, has just been sentenced to five years imprisonment for embezzlement. This time no excuse or extenuating circumstance could be found in the state of want or destitution of the guilty party. He was well to do in the world, possessing the confidence of the masters, and the esteem of his comrades. He was earning 9,000 francs a year in Paris, an enormous sum for an employee. He suffered himself to be dazzled by the fortune acquired by a fellow clerk, who one day came to visit him in a splendid carriage, and driving his own blood-bays. From that hour the unfortunate employee saw no more happiness. He was resolved to try his luck likewise, and soon having picked and lost his own fortune, he began to dig into the strong box of the Rothschilds. Vast sums disappeared, until at length he found the Bourse and all its airy visions changed for prison walls and the Court of Assizes.

Beer in St. Louis.

A St. Louis paper, the *Hanfels Zeitung*, of the origin of the Germans of that city, contains some astounding disclosures as to the amount of beer brewed and drunk there. The number of breweries is 37; the capital invested in the business, \$2,000,000; their production annually 115,000 barrels of lager beer, and 74,400 barrels of common beer, which at \$8 and \$6 per barrel respectively foot up a sum of \$1,366,400. Over and above this supply of 189,000 barrels of beer, in order to guard against all contingencies, upwards of 50,000 barrels more are annually imported from other cities in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. It is well to note that the courts have decided that lager beer is not an intoxicating drink, but that the Baltimore Grand Jury think differently.

How to Avoid the Danger of Lightning.

During thunder storms persons in houses should sit or lie in some place as far distant as possible from the chimney and the most exposed part of the walls. The middle of the room, if it is large, is the safest locality. Sailors on the sea should keep as far from the masts as possible, and farmers in the field should never seek shelter under trees. Houses should never seek shelter under trees. Houses should never seek shelter under trees.

Deaths from a Rattlesnake Bite.

We learn from a private letter received in this office that a young lady named Miss Sarah H. Dyer, was bitten by a Rattlesnake last Saturday night, near Morgan, Calhoun County, from the effects of which she died on the following day. It appears that she had been out with a fishing party, and on returning home in the afternoon, accidentally stepped upon the monster. The snake immediately inserted his deadly venomous fangs into her left foot. She was taken home as quickly as possible, and the usual remedies applied, but without effect. The poison infused itself rapidly in the system and could not be checked. She suffered intensely, but most of the time unconsciously. The young lady was just eighteen years old, and was much beloved in the community in which she lived.—*Columbian Times*.

Settlement of the Bonaparte Family Troubles.

It is said that the difficulties between the Imperial Bonapartes and the deposed Emperor, have been settled. The former wife of the Duke of Westphalia, are in the way of being composed. The Emperor has offered to make her son, Duke, and her grandson Jerome, who graduated at West Point, and is now with the army in Italy, a Count, with suitable pecuniary endowments for their rank, if they will forever renounce all claims to the name of Bonaparte. The parties in interest, it is further stated, have the matter under consideration, and it seems to be the impression of their friends that the proposal will be accepted.

Rest in Wheat.—Extracts of a letter from an observing gentleman in the county of King George:—"Our wheat crops are wonderfully fine in this neighborhood. The quality is superior. It will, I think, weigh well. I never saw brighter straw. I shall believe, hereafter, that rains after the middle of June are not to be feared as inducing rust. After the middle of May the tendency to rust was very great, but the rains washed the straw clean. The blades had performed their function when the rust-browned them. An old man told me on election day to examine briars, and if they kept free from rust we should not fear for the wheat. 'Soit proved.'"

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